

March 10, 1966

home among the Potopac Indians for several years. In 1639 he converted the Indian Queen and 130 of her subjects to Christianity. It was here that Father White compiled the first catechism, dictionary, and grammar in the Indian language. Incidentally, in 1958 also marked the 350th anniversary of the arrival of four Polish and two Slovak craftsmen on the *Godspeed*, September 25, 1608, to help Capt. John Smith establish the first permanent English settlement in Jamestown, Va.

Maryland also has a Bohemian Manor, founded by Augustine Herman, first Czech in America, who arrived here in 1630 and was a close friend of famous Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Amsterdam, now New York. Herman was delegated to make a map of Maryland and Virginia, which he successfully compiled and as a reward received 20,000 acres of land, on which he established the Bohemian Manor. He was honored in 1956 when a portion of Maryland highway in Cecil County was named for him.

Some 60 years ago an American Slovak journalist, Joseph Joscak, established a farming colony in St. Mary's County, Md., for colonizing namely the members of the National Slovak Society. Many Slovak families still reside there and the famous American Jesuit, Father John LaFarge, S.J., noted lecturer and author, served these Slovaks for several years on account of his knowledge of Slavic languages. Father LaFarge described the early years of this Maryland Slovak settlements in his autobiography, "The Manner is Ordinary," published in 1953.

St. Mary's County is known as "Mother County of Maryland."

FIRST CONVENT IN 13 ORIGINAL UNITED STATES

Now let us concentrate on the 300th anniversary of Charles County. Its rich history thrilled me. However, I shall describe presently the place known as "Mount Carmel" a religious shrine, where on October 15, 1790, the first convent in the 13 Original United States was founded. Its founders were four Carmelite nuns, three of them members of the well-known Matthews family of this historic Charles County.

"Mount Carmel" was known to the people of Charles County as "The Monastery" for almost 170 years. It is situated on a rolling hillside near Port Tobacco on Maryland Route 327. It has become the scene of pilgrimages from southern Maryland, Washington, Baltimore, and other American cities.

The Carmelite community, which eventually grew to 40 nuns, occupied the place until 1831. They sold the property and moved to Baltimore for they were unable to operate the convent farm, which was their principal means of support. "Mount Carmel" as the historians put it, "slowly slipped into oblivion for a century." However, in 1933 the late Mrs. Benjamin E. Talbott and her daughter, Mrs. John J. Haggerty, created a movement to restore the historical site, which also contains an old Catholic cemetery with graves of many well-known residents of the Port Tobacco area. In 1935 the Society for the Restoration of Mount Carmel was formed. The society restored the main buildings and the chapel. This historical landmark, through the generosity of its members, will no doubt be permanently maintained as a priceless relic of Colonial religious life.

The original convent buildings and 14 outdoor stations of the cross and the large crucifix have been erected on the historical site.

TWO OLDEST CHURCHES

The histories of two of the oldest churches, one Catholic and the other Protestant Episcopal, are closely linked with the past of Port Tobacco, Md. St. Ignatius Catholic Parish at Chapel Point, where Port Tobacco

River ties into the Potomac, has had a resident pastor since 1662, which is believed to be a record in the United States.

Christ Church, located now at LaPlata, Md., was created in 1692 as Port Tobacco Parish. Until 1904 the Protestant Episcopal Church was situated in Port Tobacco for 212 years.

The above mentioned Father Andrew White, S.J., who accompanied the first settlers to Maryland in 1634 built a small chapel at Chapel Point in 1642 while he was a missionary for the Indians in that area. This was the first house of worship in Charles County, but has long since disappeared.

And in 1662 another chapel was built by a successor and became the chapel of St. Thomas Manor. The present manor house was built in 1741 as the priest's residence. The present St. Ignatius Catholic Church was built in 1798. Its chapel of 1662 became a sacristy, joining the church and the house. St. Thomas Manor is now one of the oldest Jesuit institutions in North America. During various periods of Colonial times it was the headquarters for the Jesuit Fathers serving Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York.

And now that the famous Father LaFarge was chosen by "The Tablet" of Brooklyn, N.Y., as the Catholic Book Week patron, we are happy to inform our Slovak Catholic Sokol youth that this outstanding American Catholic scholar and author, knew the Slovak language well and served our pioneers in Maryland, which was also visited by Count Maurice Benovsky during the American Revolutionary War. Benovsky was a Slovak nobleman, born in Vrbove, Nitra Country, Slovakia and died as a king of the Island of Madagascar.

Voices to Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHESTER L. MIZE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. MIZE. Mr. Speaker, in view of the legislation I have introduced to authorize the transmittal of voice recordings under the free mailing privileges for servicemen, I was interested in reading a newspaper article from the Hampden, Conn., Chronicle, which was reprinted in the Christian Monitor on Saturday, March 5, calling attention to a project, "Voices to Vietnam." The success of this project is further proof of the popularity of "living letters" between the servicemen and the members of his family.

Under leave to extend my remarks, I insert this article in the Appendix of the Record.

The article follows:

FAMILIES TAKE PART IN VOICES

HAMPDEN, CONN.—Soon Sp4c. Richard E. Schenk, Jr., of 195 Dorrance Street, will come into camp from the jungles of South Vietnam after long hours of guard duty. He will be wet, tired, hungry, and homesick. But in a few more minutes he and some 300 other boys in similar situations will forget about the discomforts of combat duty and be quickly transferred back to their wives, sweethearts and parents via a project called "Voices to Vietnam."

The project, sponsored by the Greater New Haven Junior Chamber of Commerce in con-

junction with the New England Area USO in Boston, took place February 11-12. Radio stations WELL, WAVZ, WNHC, and WDEE supplied the tape-recording facilities, the Jaycees manned the tapes, the USO supplied the tapes, and loved ones supplied the voices.

"'Voices to Vietnam' was a great success," said Lt. George Singleton, cochairman of the project along with Lyall Scholz. "We had a great response and the families that took part were extremely grateful," he told newsmen.

"This was the first time such a project was tried in this area," said David Opton, vice president of the Jaycees. Hope is that the entire Nation will catch on and sponsor similar projects, said Singleton.

Salute to Conservation District Leaders

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT T. STAFFORD

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend Vermont's soil and water conservation district leaders for their unselfish devotion and dedication to the cause of natural resource development.

These leaders, who are elected locally and serve voluntarily, are deeply involved in the development and use of natural resources for the purpose of improving the economic and social life of rural areas.

Soil conservation districts were originally organized to help farm owners and operators plan and apply conservation practices. This is still a most important function. But the districts have broadened their program of assistance over the years. Today districts offer technical help to nonfarm landowners and town and area planning groups, they sponsor community resource development projects, and promote beautification of the countryside.

Recent accomplishments include help to rural landowners in the conversion of land from crop production to income-producing recreational uses, an endeavor that is having a very favorable effect on Vermont's economy.

The people of Vermont were quick to recognize the value of the district program. By 1947 the entire State was blanketed with districts. Today the 13 soil and water conservation districts in Vermont are cooperating with more than 11,500 landowners and operators in the development and application of conservation plans. Districts in Vermont have sponsored three small water shed projects that are in the planning stage and a fourth one on which construction will begin this year. In addition, the White River District is a sponsor of the White River resource conservation and development project, one of the original 10 such projects authorized in the Nation.

Soil and water conservation districts in Vermont and the men who govern them can well be proud of their record of accomplishments. I salute them for their work and wish them Godspeed in the days ahead.

March 10, 1966

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A1361

toward the lottery concept are moving west. The article in question, written by Caspar Weinberger, a former California State GOP chairman, indicates that California may well follow in the footsteps of New York by adopting the idea of a State-run lottery.

Like Mr. Weinberger, I feel that the lottery device is just starting to build up momentum in the United States. I hope that the lottery trend, as evinced by the growing sentiments for State lotteries, will soon culminate in a national lottery. A national lottery is just the painless revenue device America needs. THAT NOTION OF A LOTTERY KEEPS LOOKING BETTER

(By Caspar W. Weinberger)

Strangely enough, there has been no talk yet of a State lottery by any of those charged with the responsibility for raising and spending the money for California's increasingly expensive government.

When such expedients as finding new labels for tax increases and changing book-keeping methods to show cash in the treasury that is not there are utilized, one would think a simple cash-producing scheme that taxes only those who volunteer to be taxed would be favorably received.

This seems particularly true when it is remembered that New Hampshire, one of the Nation's most fiscally conservative States, has had a modest success with their lottery, and that New York's Legislature, for the second straight year, approved a lottery proposal 2 weeks ago that will go on the ballot this November.

The New York proposal, which was overwhelmingly passed by both legislative houses, seeks voter approval of a State constitutional amendment authorizing a State lottery with all net proceeds earmarked for additional State aid to the New York public school system.

If the voters approve, then the 1967 legislature will decide whether to have a straight drawing, or to tie the lottery to a horse-racing sweepstakes such as is the practice in New Hampshire, England, and many other areas. New York lottery sponsors estimate that as much as \$400 million would be earned for their schools if the measure passes.

State lotteries as a means of raising governmental revenues are of course nothing new. Some of the first buildings for Harvard College were built with proceeds of Massachusetts lotteries, and it was the proud boast of England's Prime Minister, Henry Addington, in 1802 that his budget contained proposals for "overwhelming the lottery so that it yielded 20 percent more revenue and offered less opportunities for cheating." England, Ireland, and other countries build and maintain modern hospital systems with the proceeds of their lotteries.

American experiences with the lottery following the Civil War, particularly in Louisiana and other Southern States, were so unhappy that by 1900 enough people said "Never again" so that there were no more lotteries until New Hampshire's sweepstakes began 2 years ago. The difficulty was primarily dishonest private operators who were given contracts to run State drawings, coupled with wholly inadequate State supervision.

The absurd California initiative scheme of 1964, with its proposal to give a private group the sole right to run a lottery for an enormous profit, undoubtedly contributed also to the widespread public feeling that there is bound to be something dishonest, if not positively encouraging to criminal elements, in a lottery.

However, New Hampshire has not had this experience. While their sweepstakes is not bringing in as much revenue as expected, it has produced a substantial addition to

their education funds, and, thus far at least, there has been neither dishonesty nor any increase in crime generally in the Granite State.

A lottery is much like other governmental activity: it can be run honestly, or it can be a source for graft, depending on the people in charge, and the care and skill of those responsible for watching the managers.

As a revenue-producing instrument, it has some unique features. Some call it "taxation for the foolish"; others say it is "the only form of voluntary taxation." The fact that it offers the State the opportunity to gather in a substantial amount of additional revenue for schools, or other governmental activities, from only those voters who wish to contribute, makes it certain that our representatives will be watching the New York election results with great interest.

If New York's voters adopt their lottery proposal, it seems safe to predict that the next California legislative session will have before it numerous bills asking us to follow suit.

Valiant Stand of the Green Berets

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Speaker, as we came to the Chamber of this House today, many of us had in mind, I am sure, the news, both inspiring and saddening, of the stand of an Army special forces unit—the men of the Green Berets—and their mountain tribe allies, the Montagnards, in a remote sector of the Vietnam war.

My information, I should emphasize, is based completely on press and radio accounts emanating from Vietnam, but it seems evident that fewer than 20 Americans, including a basic special forces team, and several hundred of the mountain men they were assigned to advise and assist, fought off for 2 days or more a regular unit of the Army of North Vietnam approaching regimental strength.

The efforts of our own forces to relieve this beleaguered camp apparently were hampered by unfavorable weather, and the evacuation operations were characterized, according to news reports, by a dramatic rescue of the pilot of a downed aircraft through the resourcefulness and courage of the pilot of an accompanying plane.

It seems evident that special forces personnel, as well as their allies—mountain tribesmen who may not have an understanding of sophisticated democratic government but who have shown that they know the basic meaning of freedom—were willing and ready to fight to the death against overwhelming odds.

While we mourn today the fates of all but the few who survived as the evacuated wounded in this operation, and share of the grief of their dependents, we can take pride in the determination and capacity of American fighting men to give their best—men who understand, in almost all cases, why they are engaged, despite the efforts of some individuals here at home to denigrate our national commitment and the value of the individual sacrifices being made daily by

the men of all of our Armed Forces, who are performing in the best traditions of our military history.

Slavs Early Pioneers of Maryland

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. ROGERS C. B. MORTON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. MORTON. Mr. Speaker, Maryland, as the cradle of the religious liberty of our great country, is continuously surprising us with many discoveries from its past history, which is replete with contributions from many nations.

An interesting article about the Slavs as pioneers of Maryland appeared in the February 1966 issue of *Children's Friend*—Priatel Dietok—official organ of the youth members of the Slovak Catholic Sokol of America, and I will have it printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

SLAVS EARLY PIONEERS OF MARYLAND

(By John C. Sciranka)

In my article on the successors of St. Cyril and Methodius, who brought the Christian heritage of these two apostles to America, published by Congressman DERWINSKI in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I have mentioned some Slav pioneers who labored in Maryland. Among them was Father Farar, one of the first Jesuit professors there.

In order to gather the data for my articles on the Slovaks and the Slavs in Maryland, which is known as a cradle of religious liberty in the United States, the writer had an unexpected pleasure to visit Waldorf, Md., during the weekend of October 25, 1957, and I learned a great deal about the rich history of Charles County, which celebrated its 300th anniversary in 1958. Waldorf is situated only 20 miles south of Washington, D.C. I learned about the glory of Port Tobacco. No area in the Nation is richer historically or more interesting and picturesque than this, one of the oldest permanent settlements in North America as an English-speaking town.

Its history dates from a few years after the founding of Maryland in 1634. More and more of the English settlers came to the Port Tobacco region, and they soon founded a town. At first they called it Chandlerstown, after the first settler, Job Chandler. Later its name was changed to Port Tobacco on account, as some think, of tobacco being its chief product and an important commodity, since Charles County was established in 1658. In spite of the fact that tobacco is linked with the history of the county, the historians claim that Port Tobacco does not owe its name to the magic weed. Their claim is that the name is an Anglicized version of the Indian word "Pertafacco," "Potopaco," or "Potobac" commonly descriptive of the town's location "between the hills." Historians claim that Port Tobacco's history goes back even more than 300 years. The Indian village of Potobac occupied the site in 1608 when Capt. John Smith visited there. Others claim that the Spanish explorers, a century before, probably sailed their ships up Port Tobacco River because they were known to be in that vicinity then.

CONVERSION OF INDIAN QUEEN BY FATHER WHITE

There is so much interesting history here that one would have to write a series of articles. For instance Maryland's first historian, Father Andrew White, S.J., made his

March 10, 1966

A1365

It is an effort to dramatize individual freedom as guaranteed by the Constitution.

It is encouraging to find an organization like Kiwanis undertaking a program of such scope. We hope there will be widespread support both inside and outside the club ranks. With freedom threatened on all sides, all Americans need to examine their country's history and rededicate themselves to the principles and documents which brought it into being and made it great.

Containing Communism Asian Style

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. JOHN R. HANSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, all through its history, America's word has been its bond.

It has been a bond that we have honored over and over again when the freedom of men has been threatened.

Business Week magazine, in a recent editorial, called attention to that fact.

It notes most vividly that this country long ago chose to make a stand against a war of national liberation in Vietnam. The magazine stated:

If we now withdraw—or abandon most of the country to the Vietcong by retiring to enclaves—we would cast doubt on the firmness of our defense commitments around the world, most of them directed against Communist aggression.

Furthermore, it believes—and outlines why it believes—that we can halt Communist expansion in Vietnam if we do not abandon the fight.

The Business Week editorial makes a number of very logical points, and I would like for my colleagues to have the benefit of them. I therefore include the article in the Appendix of the RECORD:

CONTAINING COMMUNISM ASIAN STYLE

Gradually the situation in Vietnam looks more hopeful for the United States. But no early end of the war is in sight, and critics of our commitment are asking evermore loudly why we are fighting—and whether it is worth the sacrifices.

The United States is in Vietnam for two basic and related reasons: first, to thwart a Communist war of national liberation, and thus to discourage similar attempts at Communist takeover in other countries, and second, to contain the expansion of Communist China's power and influence.

Vietnam is a major test of the technique of guerrilla fighting and political organization in rural areas that was perfected by Mao Tse-tung in China. It is clear that success in Vietnam would encourage similar guerrilla wars elsewhere, just as the Cuban revolution stirred a series of revolutionary attempts and widespread political unrest in Latin America.

It is not necessary to subscribe to the "domino theory"—the notion that the fall of Vietnam would be followed by Communist takeovers in quick succession in other southeast Asian countries—to understand that the United States has a vital interest in halting wars of this kind. Though the United States is not directly threatened in Vietnam, it is obvious that U.S. security is diminished by any expansion of the Communist bloc.

This is not to say that we must intervene in any and all upheavals led or supported by Communists around the world. But we have chosen to make a stand against a war of national liberation in Vietnam. If we now withdrew—or abandoned most of the country to the Vietcong by retiring to enclaves—we would cast doubt on the firmness of our defense commitments around the world, most of them directed against Communist aggression.

HOLDING CHINA IN LINE

The war in Vietnam is also part of a long-term effort to contain the expansion of Communist China, dating back to the Korean war. Peiping is supporting North Vietnam and the Vietcong guerrillas as part of its announced campaign to foment wars of liberation throughout Asia, Africa, and Latin America. If it succeeds in Vietnam, governments in southeast Asia that face the threat of similar wars would feel that they have little alternative but to come to terms with Communist China.

Containment of Chinese aggression is the only possible basis for establishing peace and stability in Asia. As long as Peiping is able to continue expanding its power and influence by aggression, it will have no reason for seeking a peaceful accommodation with its neighbors. The same was true in Europe, where the United States successfully followed a policy of containment in dealing with the Soviet Union. The peace in Europe today, and whatever prospects there are for a detente between the United States and the Soviets, are the fruits of that effort.

To be sure, Asia is not Europe. In Vietnam, we must help to build a viable government and society at the same time that we help to fight a guerrilla war. But our basic goal of containing Communist expansion is the same.

THE WAR HAS ITS LIMITS

There are risks in this policy, of course. It has been argued that the conflict in Vietnam is an open-ended war, with no visible limits to its scale or duration. Actually, limitations are imposed on the Vietnamese war by the nature of the fighting and the terrain. The ability of the North Vietnamese to aid the Vietcong guerrillas is limited by their capacity to infiltrate men and move supplies over long, rugged trails.

Hanoi could expand the war by launching a conventional attack on South Vietnam with its army of 250,000 men. But it is unlikely to take this course, since overt aggression of this kind would expose its cities and industries to retaliatory bombing.

Even more remote is the risk of open, Chinese intervention. As the Korean war demonstrated, the Chinese might intervene if the United States threatened to destroy the North Vietnamese regime. President Johnson has repeatedly ruled out any such intention. Despite Peiping's violent language, there is no sign that China will attack as long as the fighting is confined to the south. They would have a great deal to lose by intervening. And it is doubtful that they could count on Soviet support.

Thus the Vietnamese conflict is not the kind of land war in Asia that U.S. military men have long warned against. We are not fighting hordes of Asian troops. The masses of troops, in fact, are on our side: some 575,000 South Vietnamese, 200,000 Americans, 20,000 South Koreans, and more coming, against a Communist strength of about 90,000 regular troops and 110,000 guerrillas.

At some point, Hanoi and the Vietcong will have to recognize that they cannot win. It is impossible to predict whether they will then decide to negotiate, or whether they will continue to fight on a diminishing scale, perhaps for years. But there is every reason to believe that we can halt Communist expansion in Vietnam if we do not abandon the fight.

Message Hailed

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. JACOB H. GILBERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, an article in the New York Times of March 3 indicates that President Johnson's proposals on transportation might solve one of the American merchant marine's basic problems—its inability to compete effectively with foreign shipping.

The article by Werner Bamberger states:

Maritime industry sources envisioned immediate and much more rapid progress as a result of the President's directive to the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a three-part study of advanced vessel concepts.

The informative article is of importance, and with this in mind I am offering it for publication in the Appendix of the RECORD:

JOHNSON MESSAGE PLEASES SHIP MEN

(By Werner Bamberger)

President Johnson's message to Congress yesterday on transportation appears to promise a concerted application of modern technology to one of the American merchant marine's basic problems—its inability, because of higher operating costs, to compete effectively with foreign shipping.

Maritime industry sources envisioned immediate and much more rapid progress as a result of the President's directive to the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a three-part study of advanced vessel concepts.

The study will include:

Research, development, and planning of high-speed, large-capacity ships, devoted primarily to transporting preloaded containers.

Research on an ocean-going air-cushion vessel capable of skimming over the water at speeds of more than 100 knots.

Continued exploration of the application of nuclear propulsion to merchant ships.

The Secretary of Commerce, President Johnson said, will be joined in this study by the Secretary of Defense, the President's scientific adviser, and the Atomic Energy Commission.

PENTAGON PROGRAM CITED

Their work, in part, Mr. Johnson said, is to be guided by the example set recently by the Department of Defense in its fast deployment logistics ship program. Mr. Johnson noted that "this concept introduces to the maritime field the same systems approach that has proved so successful in other defense and aerospace programs."

The fast deployment logistics ship program calls for an initial procurement of 15 vessels. They would essentially be cargo ships with facilities for the handling of roll-on and rolloff cargo and cargo in containers. Another feature of the vessels, of which as many as 40 may be ordered, is a helicopter landing platform. The helicopters could be used to load or unload cargo containers.

Industry observers noted that the three areas of study outlined by President Johnson were not virgin territory. They said considerable work in these areas had already been done by private industry and the Federal Government.

REPLACEMENT PROGRAMS

They noted that the building of fast, large container-carrying ships, either conventionally powered or nuclear-powered, figured

A1366

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

March 10, 1966

prominently in the fleet-replacement programs of some subsidized American steamship lines.

They also recalled that the Maritime Administration several years ago had undertaken a feasibility study of an ocean-going cargo-carrying surface effects ship—a vessel that rides on an air cushion. That study showed that such a craft showed sufficient promise to warrant further research.

Only one sentence in the merchant marine portion of the President's transportation message appeared to mystify the industry, the statement that "after years of U.S. leadership, maritime technology in other countries has caught up with and, in some instances, surpassed our own."

SIZE OF CREWS

The general feeling of the maritime industry was that American shipping technology compared most favorably with that of other nations. But one source suggested that perhaps in one practical application of ship automation—reduction in crew sizes—more rapid progress had been made abroad.

This interpretation was based in part on another shipping reference in the President's message:

"It is not good enough when public and private investors pour \$15 million into a large, high-speed ship—only to watch it remain idle in port for days before it is loaded."

This, in the view of the maritime industry, was a reference to the new and highly automated \$12 million cargo ship *Elizabeth Lykes*. The vessel has been idle since January 22 at New Orleans in a dispute between her owners, Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc., and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association.

The company contends the vessel can be operated with five engineer officers. The union is insisting on six.

President Johnson also declared that he would submit legislation to improve measures and guarantees of financial responsibility on the part of owners and operators of passenger-carrying vessels sailing from U.S. ports.

Rhodesian Press Fights for Freedom

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN E. MOSS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Speaker, with the rise of dictatorship, large and small, in our troubled world it has been axiomatic that the free press is among the first institutions to come under stern government control. We are today witnessing this familiar drama in Rhodesia where a militantly free press is making a valiant fight for its very existence. An excellent editorial in the February 26, 1966, *Sacramento (Calif.) Bee* describes some of the battle. The editorial follows:

RHODESIA MAKES IDEA INTO A SAVAGE ANIMAL

Rhodesia under the insurrectionist white government of Ian Smith is blazing proof that inequality leads swiftly to the whole apparatus of totalitarianism abuses.

The Smith government has undertaken to impose the wishes of about 250,000 whites on some 2 million disfranchised blacks. Could press censorship follow far behind? It could not, because the freedom of the press invariably is one of the first casualties of undemocratic government.

Rhodesia has many savage beasts and insects, most notably the leopard, lion, and

white ant. Another has been added. It is truth.

Smith's government did not waste much time in moving censors into newspaper offices and the cruel, regressive word, "censored", killed story after story.

A press created in the tradition of freedom did not surrender easily, if at all. Its first reprisal was to leave white the space which would have been filled by the censored story so all the readers would know they were reading a captive press, albeit a press which was fighting back.

Now the Rhodesian Government has ordered that the white spaces be filled in by the newspaper itself. It was goaded to this action in no small part by the weekly magazine, the *Central African Examiner*. This periodical in the spirit of satire and scorn offered prizes to its readers to fill the empty columns.

John Parker, news editor of the *Sunday Mail* in Rhodesia, has been in and out of prison for his steadfast refusal to divulge sources of a story the Government disliked. The Rhodesian Guild of Journalists has maintained a continuing struggle for its lost liberties in the tradition of their nation's militantly free press.

It all sounds like the most primitive of setbacks in man's march to freedom. The Smith government seeks to justify its policy on the ground some articles would incite bloodshed since they would not be fully comprehended by the colored people.

The Rhodesian blacks understand only too well what is happening and censorship only confirms this understanding. What is important for the world to comprehend is that no nation and no society can break with democracy without opening the doors to all the ugly elements of dictatorship.

VFW Award for Outstanding Public Service

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, at the Veterans of Foreign Wars dinner on March 8, the Honorable EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN, minority leader of the U.S. Senate, received the VFW Award for Outstanding Public Service. As is usual his address in accepting this award was in keeping with the highest traditions of American statesmanship. Under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include his address:

REMARKS OF HON. EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN, MINORITY LEADER, U.S. SENATE, ACCEPTING THE VFW AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVICE

I am honored to be your guest. I am doubly honored with your award for outstanding public service. I can only hope that in modest measures, I merit this expression of esteem and confidence on the part of a great, farflung, patriotic organization.

The character and activities of the VFW give this award special significance and meaning to me. I am a member of the VFW post in my native city in Illinois. But over a third of a century of service in the Nation's Capital, there has been ample opportunity to observe the work of your organization. Year by year, I become increasingly impressed with your unselfish and patriotic service to the Nation.

Fidelity to him who has born the battle and to his widow and orphan has been your foremost concern. Always, you have valiantly championed the cause of those who served and sacrificed—so many of whom will all their days carry the ineffaceable marks of conflict.

Year in and year out, you have counseled that this Nation remain strong for only strength compels respect and generates prestige.

With rare diligence, you have been in the forefront in supporting policies designed to resist and stay the forces of godless communism.

Old fashioned and amusing as it may seem to the cynics and scoffers of our time, you have steadfastly asserted the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the freedoms established by the Constitution, knowing that therein lies the last best hope for preserving those ideals and principles.

Reverently have you taken to heart the kinship of the uniform and the sanctity of that fellowship, with those who wore it, with those who wear it now, and those who may be called upon to wear it in some future day.

Who then, great human segment of America that you are, more richly merits the right to a strong voice in finding solutions for the baffling problems which beset our land and especially those which affect our national security? Who can bring to these problems a greater competence and understanding than you who have served your country abroad and have been ever mindful of the Nation's future in a world that is aglow with fever and turbulence?

These are troubled times. These are days for prayerful concern for the cause of freedom and representative government. These are days when superficial thinking, polite nonsense, misguided views, and unfounded hopes can divert us from the business at hand.

That business is grim and undramatic. When it was proposed that Theodore Roosevelt be permitted to lead a division in World War I, it was President Wilson who vetoed the idea with this laconic observation. He said, "The business in hand is undramatic." And so it was. And so it is today.

Men write and speak so glibly of hawks and doves in assessing the present scene. How quaint in a world beset with ugly fevers and terrors in which young Americans, who in the language of Colonel McRae in the conflict in which I served, "lived, felt dawn, saw sunset flow," and now stand on freedom's frontier in far-off jungles should speak of doves? How odd, that men should so glibly write and speak of these as hawks because they seek to assert our prestige, carry out our solemn pledges, fulfill our treaty responsibilities, and give heed to the Macedonian cry of a weak and defenseless people.

But where is the American eagle in this strange lore of doves and hawks—that majestic bird who so truly symbolizes our hopes, our will, our strength, our purpose, and who knows the grandeur of freedom.

Consider for a moment just why young Americans fight and die in the tropic heat, the malaria-laden jungles and the monsoon mud, thousands of miles from home.

They serve to keep our word and redeem our pledges. They serve to give meaning to our treaty obligations. They serve freedom in a shrunken world, knowing that freedom is an indivisible boon to mankind. They serve to stay the ugly force of aggression.

Foggy and inconclusive thinking can always generate strange, unsound, and disastrous courses of action for the Nation to follow.

They speak of withdrawal and of retreat. They but sound the uncertain trumpet which leads to disaster.

They speak of the wrong war in the wrong place. I know of no better evidence that we

A1380

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

March 10, 1966

**Employees Separated After June 30, 1965,
To Receive Severance Pay**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill which would provide a retroactive effective date of July 1, 1965, for the severance pay provisions of the Federal Employees Salary Act of 1965. Under the present law, only those Federal employees who are involuntarily separated from their employment on or after October 29, 1965, the effective date of the act, are entitled to the benefits of severance pay. Upon closer observation this humane law, noble in purpose, turns out to exclude from its protection many of those whom it was intended to benefit. I am sure that the Congress never intended it that way and it would seem that a change in the law is in order to give it the intended effect.

Several instances of injustice under the severance pay provisions of the Federal Employees Salary Act of 1965 recently came to my attention. I am told that there are many other Federal employees who are similarly affected adversely by the present law. In one case, a 23-year employee of the New York Naval Shipyard was separated from his employment on October 1, 1965, and in another case an 18-year employee of the shipyard was separated from his employment on October 10, 1965. Both were separated because of a reduction in force resulting from an order of base closure. Neither of these employees is eligible for severance pay benefits under the present law, while other separated employees with substantially less years of service to their credit are eligible for severance pay because they happen to have been separated subsequent to October 29, 1965, the effective date of the law. This is neither fair nor is it reasonable, and I am sure the Congress never intended the law to operate in that manner.

Under my bill, all Federal employees who are otherwise eligible for severance pay benefits would be entitled to them if they were separated from their employment on or after July 1, 1965. My bill would establish the same effective date for severance pay benefits as is provided in the same act for relocation expense benefits to postal employees.

Under present law, postal employees who are transferred or relocated from one official station to another are entitled to relocation expense benefits. These relocation benefits are available to all eligible postal employees who were relocated or transferred on or after July 1, 1965. There seems to be no valid reason why the same July 1, 1965, date should not also be the effective date for severance pay benefits. The same reasons that compel a July 1, 1965, effective date for relocation benefits to postal

employees operate with equal cogeny in the case of severance pay benefits for Federal employees.

Fair play demands that we amend present law to extend severance pay benefits to all eligible Federal employees who were separated from their employment on or after July 1, 1965. My bill does not enlarge the basis for determining whether or not an employee is eligible for these benefits. This determination remains the same.

They Fight Battles, Too

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following editorial from the New York Herald Tribune of March 8, 1966.

The editorial staff of the Herald Tribune is this particular editorial points up one of the most significant aspects of the escalation in this combat area. The escalation which has been blamed on the United States should be blamed on the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong. The fact that battalion regimental size units have engaged American troops in the field certainly points out this is not just a guerrilla operation.

The editorial follows:

THEY FIGHT BATTLES, TOO

Much of the reporting of the Vietnamese war has tended to emphasize the little skirmish, the role of the individual soldier or the platoon. Many of the headlines have been preempted by air raids over North Vietnam. Opponents of the American role in southeast Asia talk as if that role consisted of killing women and children while showering napalm on peaceful villages. But they fight battles in Vietnam, too.

This was illustrated by the account of the success achieved by the Marines and the South Vietnamese troops against a North Vietnamese regiment near Quang Nai. Apparently, half the regiment were casualties and the rest, in the words of a Marine officer, "just survivors." And General Westmoreland confirmed the picture of real battles and real victories when, almost casually, he referred to four regular Vietcong battalions destroyed in the last few days.

This is an impressive toll. It has been customary to state Vietcong losses in terms of "body count"—a grisly method which was necessitated in part by the guerrilla nature of much of the fighting—enemy units dissolving into the jungle to reform—and in part by public skepticism over communiques might tell of routed enemies but were far from precise about what the rout actually meant.

But in plain fact, it is possible to win victories, even over guerrillas, and fairly crushing ones at that. No matter how loose a military organization may be, no matter to what extent it normally lives off the country, once it gets past the snipe-and-run stage, it must have bases, it must have assembly areas, it must have some kind of command and supply organization. The Vietcong are mustered into units, and those units can be

smashed, uprooted from their usual sources of supply, cut off from the higher command. When that happens, although there may be many survivors, they are not effective—until they can regroup, be brought up to strength and given new leadership. And if they are hustled enough, such a reorganization may not be possible.

It is this kind of defeat that the Vietcong seems to have been suffering, at an accelerating rate, in the past few months. And it is this kind of defeat that can enable the vital political and social role of pacification to be undertaken with a chance of success. Victories can be won in Vietnam—and they are being won now, Senator FULBRIGHT to the contrary notwithstanding.

Timely Safety Proposal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, in a recent editorial, the Pittsburgh Press notes the need for a broad Federal program on highway safety. Commenting on the President's transportation message the editorial said "the President got down to brass tacks. He wants Federal standards in driver education and licensing. Better traffic control techniques. Cars designed and engineered to be safer. Better tires, safer highways."

All of us are concerned with a traffic death toll which averages a thousand lives a week.

Under leave to extend my remarks I ask that the Press editorial of March 5, 1966 be included at this point in the RECORD.

TIMELY SAFETY PROPOSAL

President Johnson's message to Congress on transportation was really two separate and extensive proposals which only happened to fall together.

One was a long-range plan for bringing together in one new cabinet department all Government agencies dealing with transportation—by highway, air, rail, and water. The President has some justification for his request; as he says, our transportation system is the web of our Union and it has grown without coordination.

Today the Federal Government spends about \$6 billion a year on transport matters and 100,000 Federal employees work at it, scattered in numerous agencies.

Probably greater efficiency would follow a consolidation of this effort into one department, but there will be good arguments on both sides of its creation and the question is not likely to be quickly resolved.

But as to the second part of Mr. Johnson's message, there should be little argument as to the need and urgency. That is for a broad Federal program on highway safety.

No other necessity of modern life, said the President, has brought more convenience to the American people—or more tragedy—than the auto. More Americans have died in auto accidents than have been killed in all our wars.

The President got down to brass tacks. He wants Federal standards in driver education and licensing. Better traffic control techniques. Cars designed and engineered to be safer. Better tires. Safer highways.

March 10, 1966

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A1379

warrant an even larger allocation at the end of the year to each participating electric cooperative.

So, I speak to you as one who has been through this and has found this a very effective way of obtaining money.

I want to thank you for this opportunity of presenting my views to you today. I again point out that in my opinion the big issue for your organization is not on whether or not you can continue to obtain government money at a 2-percent interest rate. I believe you can at about the present level. More important is whether you can obtain the necessary expansion capital which will be needed by your organizations in the next 15 years, if you are to grow apace with the private utilities here in America. As I have indicated, all of my projections fail to show adequate funding potential for you at the 2-percent rate. You alone must know whether or not a supplementary method of obtaining financing is needed beyond having each individual electric association apply for its own expansion funds at some local level. If the experience of other cooperatives is a criteria, then it would be well for you to join together in the formation of the Federal Bank for Rural Electric Systems.

H.R. 13177—Freedom Commission

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. BURT L. TALCOTT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, profoundly dynamic ideas underlie our governmental and economic system. Our forefathers recognized what individuals could and would accomplish when they were afforded the opportunity in a society freed from governmental shackles. The essence of our federal system is the subordination of governmental power to that of the individual. Giving the individual the opportunity and the responsibility for his own development released the creative capacities of men to an extent hitherto undreamed of.

Realizing the potential of our economic system and democratic form of Government, we rightly wonder why so many of the newly independent nations of the world seem to look to communism and state socialism as the fastest routes to material abundance and fulfillment of their national aspirations. The answer is obviously threefold: First, the very aggressive methods used by Communists to further communism; second, the failure of the free world to present its beliefs in a manner readily understood and applied; third, the failure of everyone to recognize the danger posed by the Communist philosophy.

Despite the increasing loss of men and countries to Communist dictatorship, it appears that few Americans, even in high governmental positions, are sufficiently aware of the stated goal of communism—world domination—and the methods designed to achieve this goal. How many persons know what is meant by dialectical materialism? How many realize that words to Communists have meanings completely different from our meanings?

Too many people hate communism—almost a kneejerk reaction to the word—without knowing or understanding communism.

Communism is repugnant to everything I hold dear, my family, my church, my country, the individual human being, the free enterprise system of doing business, free representative government. But I cannot oppose it intelligently or fight it effectively if I do not fully understand it.

Just as we cannot fight a disease if we do not thoroughly understand it, we cannot defend ourselves or our institutions against communism if we do not understand its history, objectives, language, mechanics, techniques, and methods.

Nowhere at present is there a repository of research materials on communism and the insidious subversive tactics its proponents and followers have developed. Nowhere can a private citizen who is moving to an overseas post take a course to equip himself to perceive Communist activity or to tell the story of free enterprise and democracy. No present institution can educate government policymakers and employees in Communist theory and practices. Qualified teachers are in short supply. We actually do not have enough competent teachers of Communist techniques and tactics to teach the teachers.

This crying inadequacy has placed the United States far behind the Communists in the race between freedom and communism. The tale of the hare and the tortoise is somewhat analogous except that many persons in this country do not even realize that we are in such a race. Conversely, too many of our citizens believe that we can retreat into our shell and be protected from Communist aggression and subversion. This attitude should convince even the most dubious that the free world must shake itself free from a lethargy which could lull it into oblivion.

Mr. Speaker, an extensive Communist program for training agents is well documented. The State Department has supplied the Congress with information verifying the operation of seven schools of political warfare in the Soviet Union, nine in East Germany, nine in Cuba, four in Czechoslovakia, three in Hungary, and two in Bulgaria. Meanwhile, Red China has specialized in training Latin American and African Communists. I am not aware of any published statistics on the Chinese-sponsored schools. However, the present leadership in Ghana announced the closing of a Communist school for subversives which had the blessing of former Premier Nkrumah. Even when faced with the fact of these schools which turn out thousands of operatives trained in mob violence, subversion, destruction, and terrorism too many of us want to carry on "business as usual."

The need to understand this godless philosophy is so great and urgent that we should immediately embark on a crash program to systematize our knowledge of it and then convert this knowledge into the most effective media for instructing all Americans of all ages about this menace.

Secondly, we must develop counter-Communist methods. The most creative minds available should be set to work on this challenge. Our Foreign Service personnel, employees of American businesses abroad, and even tourists could profit from training in countercommunism.

Many believe that the Voice of America should be sufficient for telling the world about America and its beliefs. While no objective tests can measure the effectiveness of the Voice, the advance of communism since World War II suggests that we need many more and better weapons.

Mr. Speaker, we will lose the struggle with communism by default unless we awaken to the danger, arouse our citizenry, and arm ourselves. The major battlefields will be in the minds of men. The most effective weapons will be ideological, buttressed by better methods of presentation.

For many years, some dedicated Americans have been working for the establishment of a Freedom Commission and Freedom Academy. Its purposes are the attainment of a thorough and complete understanding of communism; the development of methods to learn about and combat the effective tactics of the Communists; the dissemination of technical information on the true character of communism—both at home and abroad; and the education and training of governmental and private individuals in the new science of countercommunism.

I have introduced a bill, H.R. 13177, which contains some revisions agreed to by framers of earlier legislation and some revisions of my own. I trust my bill will serve as a springboard to a final version which will be enacted. The bill admittedly needs perfection.

My bill would establish a Freedom Commission to collect and assemble current information and knowledge on communism and its methods and to devise effective means for countering communism.

My bill also authorizes the Commission to establish a Freedom Academy, similar in some respects to our service academies, to educate and train persons in the newly developed science of countercommunism. I anticipate that the Academy would be a specialized graduate institution.

The Academy would be a technical research and training institution. It would not be a counterinsurgency agency or an arm of the military or State Department.

I have introduced this bill partly to give meaning and purpose to the outstanding and dedicated work of a group of Salinas, Calif., Jaycees who have become concerned about the inadequate research materials, knowledge, and understanding of communism and the methods and tactics of Communist promotion. The Salinas and California Jaycees have resolved to support the Freedom Academy concept. I applaud their interest and initiative.

I urge interested Members and persons to scrutinize my proposal and make helpful suggestions which will strengthen it.

A1386

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

March 10, 1966

postal services, from delivery or lack of it right up to post office facilities themselves.

And, always, the blame is somewhere else. The excuses are numerous: facilities are unavailable, money is unavailable, personnel are unavailable, postmaster appointments are political footballs, and still, we are told of great technological strides within the Post Office Department itself. Administrative actions, administrative studies, but where are the administrative solutions?

In recent years, as post office employee pay raise bills and postal rate increase bills came before Congress, much was said to place the blame for deteriorating service on the man who carries the mail, the postman, by indicating that salaries were too low to attract qualified men or to keep them as career service employees, that they, in many cases, held two jobs in order to make ends meet.

Congress has taken steps to solve this problem by increasing pay, by increasing uniform allowances, by increased appropriations for the Department so that it could automate mailhandling and recordkeeping—and now that we have attacked the problem as it was presented to Congress, the service is poorer than it has ever been. This situation cannot be blamed on the individual postmen. Certainly, the vast majority are doing an excellent job, and the numerous complaints I have received, do not reflect for the most part, on the service provided by these dedicated men and women.

Possibly, one aspect of the problem is a lack of incentive within the service for ultimate competitive achievement. I know that some steps are being taken along this line. However, in my testimony before the Joint Committee on the Organization of the Congress last year, I stated my belief that postmaster appointments should be removed from political interference. I am still of that opinion, and I am today introducing a bill to accomplish this end.

In my last speech on postal matters, I cited numerous problems and complaints reported by residents of the 13th Congressional District. Some are being solved. By way of giving credit where credit is due, I am pleased to report that the village of Schaumburg, Ill., has recently received postal identification through a branch post office which opened on March 1. Our effort to secure this facility dates back to 1957 and the efforts of my predecessor in Congress—and, as late as last September, despite my continued efforts, I was told by the Post Office Department that such an installation "would not be economical."

In February the Department changed its mind, and this community of over 6,000 is now enjoying the right—not the privilege—of a local post office. We have been doubly fortunate. On February 28, the Post Office Department also announced the location of a branch post office in Streamwood, Ill., to be opened in June of this year. I have worked to achieve this improved postal service for several years, and I am heartened by the action of the Post Office Department.

Regrettably, however, many more complaints have been received. Perhaps the

most illustrative and telling plea which I have received is one from Elk Grove Village which brought to my attention the fact that the Post Office Department had decided that in order "to provide the best service to new residential areas," residents must erect curbside mailboxes, which would be serviced by a postman in a 3-wheel truck. Mr. Speaker, I thought those days had gone in heavily populated metropolitan areas. Following are excerpts from letters relating to this matter:

First, from the village of Elk Grove came:

As you are aware, the Postmaster General issued an order about mid-December that all future delivery routes would have to be serviced by mounted carrier to curb mailboxes, and in our instance and instances throughout your district, this is going to work a considerable hardship and make the Federal Government look rather ridiculous. For example, on some streets one house will have mounted delivery and the house next door will have foot delivery. One side of the street will have carrier delivery and the opposite side will have mounted delivery.

Your good offices are sought to consult with the Postmaster General and see if his order cannot be modified to allow a subdivision which is partially occupied to continue to be served by carrier and have the order apply to subsequent subdivisions.

Needless to say, I protested to the Post Office Department. In their response, they said:

Mail delivery to newly qualifying areas will be by extension of mounted (vehicle) service where practicable. This applies to all extension of delivery areas and is not selectively applicable to Elk Grove Village and Palatine, Ill.

Two disturbing misconceptions have caused unfortunate reactions in a few areas. The first misconception is that mounted delivery is a rural-type delivery. The second misconception is that this type of service is a new program without advantage except to the Post Office Department. Mounted delivery to curbside boxes has existed for many years. It is very urban in approach, with mechanization to provide fast and efficient service with modern equipment. The postal patron receives both letters and parcels at the same time, and the taxpayer receives added value for his dollar.

The latest word on this subject from the village of Elk Grove reads as follows:

You may be interested to know that our good people here in Elk Grove Village have erected curbside mailboxes and the delivery is being made by mail carriers walking the streets, rather than by mounted delivery, as the program was outlined and proposed. As you can realize and appreciate, this gives us all a good chuckle, but still it reflects very poorly on the Post Office and on the Federal Government.

If this chain of events were not so burdensome on the residents of Elk Grove Village, it might be humorous. One cannot help but wonder if the Post Office Department might next eliminate individual residential delivery altogether, since, using their logic, anyone could determine that they might conclude that mail would be available to the recipient sooner if he went directly to the post office and picked it up there.

It is going to take a good deal of effort to get the postal service back on track and assure the American people of prompt, reliable mail service. There is

no sign that an effort is being made. In fact, the Postmaster General continues to hold two jobs in Government and is not even devoting his full time to the problems in his Department. Clearly, as the population continues to grow and population shifts continue to take place, postal service will continue to deteriorate unless the President and the Postmaster General resolve to execute their responsibilities. There can be utterly no excuse for the United States to have a second- or third-rate postal service. This is what we have. The authority is with President Johnson. The responsibility rests with President Johnson. And, appropriately, the blame is with President Johnson.

Mr. Speaker, I want to add that the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. ELLSWORTH] is also introducing a resolution to remove postmaster appointments from the area of politics and place them on a merit basis.

America United

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. TENO RONCALIO

OF WYOMING

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. RONCALIO. Mr. Speaker, the Wyoming Eagle of Cheyenne points out in a March 3 editorial the fact:

Congress has said—and emphatically—that the United States is united in its effort and determination in southeast Asia.

Its editor, Bernie Horton, adds:

It should be clear to the Communists that victory for them is beyond expectation—that the only sensible approach left for them is the conference table.

Because of my continued support of our President on this matter of concern to us all, and further because I believe the Eagle editorial represents the mainstream of Wyoming thought, Mr. Speaker, I am happy to submit this editorial for the RECORD.

AMERICA UNITED

The Senate and House, with a combined total of only six dissenting votes, has passed President Johnson's \$4.8 billion Vietnam military authorization bill.

The action should bring the so-called great debate over our Vietnam policy to an end—at least temporarily.

Following Tuesday's Senate and House votes on the measure, the White House issued a statement praising the action and taking note of congressional concern about the war.

"The President will continue to act responsibly as Commander in Chief," the statement said. "As he said in New York last week, 'our measured use of force must be continued but this is prudent firmness under careful control.'"

The Senate wound up nearly 2 weeks of debate by passing the bill, 93 to 2, after first crushing an attempt by Senator WAYNE MORSE, of Oregon, to have Congress repeal the 1964 Tonkin Gulf resolution. The Morse proposal was rejected, 92-5.

MORSE, arch-critic of the administration's policy in Vietnam, insisted on introducing his amendment which would have repealed

March 10, 1966

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A1385

up by the Committee on Rules and under the supervision of the Speaker and minority leader. No editorial comment of any kind could accompany the telecast, and no telecast could be used for political or campaign purposes. A similar measure, to allow televising of sessions of the Senate, should be introduced in that body. House Resolution 641 should be reported out of committee and acted upon by the House without delay.

The people of America have a right to know, direct from the Chambers of Congress, the positions of their elected officials on the many important issues which face our Nation. It seems a pity that we can see, live from an aircraft carrier far out in the ocean, the return of our astronauts from space, but we cannot see our lawmakers debate issues which can, and do, affect our daily lives. That's one man's opinion; what's yours?

Poverty's Grip Growing Tighter on Delta Negro

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. SAM GIBBONS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, the Los Angeles Times of February 23 ran an article by Jack Nelson of its staff dealing with poverty in the Mississippi Delta region. It speaks for itself. I hope my colleagues will read it:

IN MISSISSIPPI: POVERTY'S GRIP GROWING
TIGHTER ON DELTA NEGRO

(By Jack Nelson)

ROLLING FORK, MISS.—Willie James Sanders is 54, but he's the youngest man living in a row of 30 dilapidated shacks on a cotton plantation here.

"If the Army don't take 'em, they leave the State for a job somewhere," Sanders says.

And throughout most of Mississippi the story is the same: young Negro men in large numbers leaving behind ill-fed, ill-clothed children and aged relatives. This adds another dimension to the picture of widespread, abject poverty in the State.

TECHNOLOGY ADDS TO PROBLEM

Sanders and thousands of other Negro cottonfield workers in Mississippi, including many women and children, have always lived on marginal subsistence. But their meager incomes have been reduced in recent years by farm mechanization and use of chemicals to control weeds.

"It wasn't no worse during the depression," say Sanders, "and it don't look it's gonna get no better."

In fact, it is getting worse, and Federal officials fear major civil rights demonstrations may rock the State this summer unless there is widespread relief.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the almost equally militant Delta Ministry, an arm of the National Council of Churches, have been laying plans for farmworkers' strikes and otherwise agitating for economic and social change.

The civil rights movement has been increasingly critical of the Federal Government for failing to provide for Negroes displaced by the farm revolution and others evicted because of civil rights activities.

CRITICAL POINT NEAR

A critical point may be reached before summer. By April 1, cotton farmers must decide whether to reduce their allotted acreage

under the 1965 Federal Food and Agricultural Act by 12.5, 25, or 35 percent.

Most of the farmers are expected to reduce by the maximum amount, which would mean considerably less work, especially for those who need the income most—the women and children who do seasonal work in the fields.

William Seaborn, assistant to Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman, calls the problem urgent.

After a tour from Memphis, Tenn., to Greenville, Miss., last week, he said:

"I was struck with the abject poverty I saw, the conditions of futility. The unskilled people without adequate food, shelter and medical care. There was great human suffering."

U.S. ACTION SPURRED

The plight of poverty-stricken Negroes in the 18-county delta area, which produces two-thirds of the State's cotton, was dramatized January 30 by a group of Negroes who left their shacks and briefly took over an abandoned Air Force base at Greenville. The action stirred Federal agencies to begin implementing several planned poverty programs.

Mississippi's poverty is not confined to the delta, an alluvial plain that stretches in an arc from the intersection of the Mississippi River and the Tennessee State line to Vicksburg, 200 miles down river. Nor is it confined to the Negro population.

As recently as 1959 in Mississippi more than 80 percent of the Negro families and 34 percent of the white families existed on less than \$3,000 family income—the basic income level the Federal Government considers the dividing line for the war on poverty.

Official income statistics since 1959 are not available, but State economists say the picture has changed little since then. In fact, some of the State's economic and welfare problems have worsened, particularly in the delta.

FAMILY BREAKS DOWN

The continuing farm revolution has left thousands of Negroes without employment and many others with only seasonal jobs. The breakdown in the Negro family has left an increasing welfare problem in a State which readily acknowledges its poverty and inability to pay adequate benefits.

To help, the Department of Agriculture last week announced implementation of a \$25.6 million food-surplus program to feed between 600,000 and 800,000 needy Mississippians during the next 6 months.

In an age of modern medicine, the health problems of poor Negroes are anachronistic. Since 1946, for example, the infant mortality rate among Mississippi Negroes has gone up almost steadily.

The string of shacks in Rolling Fork where Willie James Sanders lives seems a microcosmic picture of the abysmal poverty and the deterioration of the Negro family in the delta.

MEN IN MINORITY

Not only is Sanders the youngest man living here, he is one of the few men of any age. Most of the residents are women and children.

The shacks are unpainted. Rags and cardboard are stuffed into broken windowpanes. There is no indoor plumbing.

Sanders drives a tractor for \$6.50 a day when there is work. He has worked only 4 days since Christmas.

"Us just is makin' it, that's all," Sanders said. "How many is us?"

"Twelve, and we got two sick young-uns and can't get what we need for 'em."

WORK CHANCES SLIM

Three shacks down Mrs. Mamie Madison, 66, stood on a crumbling front porch, wearing men's shoes with the tops cut off, a tattered man's shirt and a dirty scarf knotted around her head.

"We don't chop and we don't pick now," she said. "Ever since they started puttin' down that no-hoe stuff (weedkilling chemicals), they ain't much work for none of us."

When the fieldhands have worked in recent years, hoeing and picking cotton, they have been paid an average of \$3.50 for a 12- to 14-hour day.

Living with Mrs. Madison are a 48-year-old daughter and three grandchildren. "If it wasn't for my social security (\$44 a month), I'd been dead long ago," she said.

WELFARE CUT OFF

She used to draw \$33 per month welfare check. "The welfare woman cut me off after I got the social security," Mrs. Madison said. "She said it's too much for a 'nigger' woman to draw two checks."

Mrs. Madison has two sons. "One's workin' at a soup factory in Chicago and the other's in Liberty, Mo.," she said. "They took the first wheels that came along and got out of here."

Mrs. Madison pointed at another shack. "They ain't nuthin' but one woman and 11 kids there," she said.

Postal Situation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DONALD RUMSFELD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. RUMSFELD. Mr. Speaker, last October, for the second time in as many years, I took the floor of the House to discuss in some detail the deplorable situation existing in the United States with regard to our postal service. At that time, I stated:

There is no segment of our country, there is no individual or corporation or school or union or institution which does not rely on mail service for communication.

I further stated, and will say again now: We not only need a modern, efficient, dependable system of communication through the mails; we virtually must have it, and there is no excuse for not having it.

Mr. Speaker, I—and many million Americans—were heartened in January of this year when our President indicated that he, too, recognized this problem and was about to take steps to raise the level of mail service and restore our confidence in what was once one of our finest institutions. Various space-age methods were proposed, increased automation, accelerated delivery, bigger and better ZIP codes, and a new Postmaster General. Somewhere in all this I found myself hoping that we would indeed move our mail overnight again, that we could trace lost bank deposits and insured parcels, that we could count on having our mail delivered to our front doors every day but Sunday, hopefully even before 4 or 5 o'clock in the evening.

Unfortunately, there is very little progress to report. My mail does not indicate that the situation has improved, or that we are even aiming for it. In fact, the mail which reaches me, and apparently not all of it does, brings repeated complaints, protests, pleas concerning

March 10, 1966

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A1387

the Tonkin Gulf resolution, which supported the President's use of military force to fight Communist aggression in southeast Asia. The resolution had been passed, overwhelmingly, after North Vietnamese torpedo boat attacks on U.S. destroyers in the Gulf of Tonkin.

By insisting on a showdown on his amendment to rescind the resolution, Senator MORSE invited the crushing defeat he suffered.

The bill, which won House approval by an overwhelming vote of 392 to 4, provides authorization for the purchase of military equipment to be used by U.S. forces in Vietnam and for the construction of bases.

But the overwhelming passage of the measure had much wider significance.

As House Speaker JOHN MCCORMACK observed, if Hitler's aggression had been stopped in its early stages, World War II could have been avoided.

The lop-sided votes, following the so-called "great debate," should help to remove one of the few hopes the Communists still had in Vietnam—the hope that an America, divided over Vietnam policy, soon would grow tired of it all and pull out.

According to all reports, the tide of the war in Vietnam definitely has turned in our favor. The Vietcong and North Vietnamese soldiers are losing battle after battle. More and more Communists are deserting. And there are growing signs of stability in South Vietnam.

Now our Congress has said—and emphatically—that the United States, despite all the recent talk, is united in its effort and determination in southeast Asia.

It should be clear to the Communists that victory for them is beyond expectation—that the only sensible approach left for them is the conference table.

Amerigo Vespucci Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JACOB H. GILBERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the Governor of New York, the mayor of New York City, and the Bronx Borough president, have proclaimed March 9, 1966, as Amerigo Vespucci Day. It is fitting that we pay tribute to this great Italian-born navigator for whom the New World was named.

I commend Mr. Orlando Oliva, venerable, and members of the Amerigo Vespucci Lodge No. 2159 of my 22d Congressional District, Bronx, N.Y., for sponsoring and obtaining these proclamations.

The proclamations are similar, and I am inserting one in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as follows:

PROCLAMATION—AMERIGO VESPUCCI DAY,
MARCH 9, 1966

One of the great names in the history of exploration and discovery is that of Amerigo Vespucci.

It is for this great Florentine navigator that the continent on which we live is named. He is credited with having been one of the first to sight and begin exploration of the mainland of the Western Hemisphere. Amerigo Vespucci was one of the great Italian mariners whose exploits illuminated the golden age of discovery. But those exploits were more than pioneering achievements in navigation and geography. They opened a

new world and raised the curtain on a new era of freedom.

In these days when new challenges confront us, the spirit of Amerigo Vespucci and his peers has a special appeal to us. Americans of the same origin as Vespucci are proud of him, but they are not alone in their pride. All of us share that pride.

Now, therefore, I, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim March 9, 1966, as Amerigo Vespucci Day in New York State.

VN

Judd Argues for Cutting Communist
Supplies in VietnamEXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIAM C. CRAMER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, one of the most outstanding and well recognized experts in Asian affairs is former Minnesota Congressman Walter Judd. Dr. Judd served as a missionary and surgeon in North China and lived under the Chinese Communists for 8 years. This brilliant statesman knows and understands the Asians and the Communists. His expert views are certainly worthy of reprint in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and I ask that the following report of a speech he made in Fort Lauderdale recently, which appeared in the Sun-Sentinel, be placed in the RECORD at this point:

CUT SUPPLIES IN VIET—JUDD

(By Joan Bucks)

The same kind of power struggle that has been going on since the dawn of history is being waged in Vietnam, but the United States is acting as if it had never even read a book on how to wage a war, former Minnesota Congressman Walter Judd said in Fort Lauderdale Wednesday.

"The purpose of war is political," said Judd. "It is not to see how many people you can kill. It is to change your adversaries' will without killing any more people than you have to. Until your adversaries' leader is in danger himself, his will cannot be changed."

The Republican veteran of 20 years in the U.S. Congress, who served as a missionary and surgeon in North China, told the Metropolitan Dinner Club at the Governors' Club Hotel that he lived for 8 years under the Chinese Communists and they are not going to risk losing what they fought 45 years to gain by fighting for Vietnam.

"Fight for Vietnam and lose China?" Judd exclaimed.

Judd recalled India's Prime Minister Nehru saying to him, "You can't understand the Chinese because you aren't Asian."

"He didn't understand the situation," said Judd. "He was interested in his own people and he thought Mao Tse-tung was interested in his. He was wrong. The Chinese leaders don't act like Asians. They are agents of an international revolution. Nehru supported China and China invaded his country and broke him."

"Afterward I spoke with him again and he said of China's behavior, 'It is very curious.' A month later he died."

Judd said too many people are deceived by the Russo-Chinese split.

"This is not a split between nations. It is a split between factions. They're arguing

about how to conquer the world not whether."

But, Judd added, Russia is a greater danger than China.

He warned that Russia's apparent mellowing over the years is only a deception.

"If she were really seeking peaceful co-existence she could show it by deeds—take down the Berlin wall, stop trying to subvert Latin America, accept disarmament with inspection."

"But there is no change in her objectives. Not one deed to indicate the slightest change," said Judd.

Judd said China represents the palm of a hand in the center of Asia, with the other Asian countries spread out around her like 15 fingers.

He compared China to Germany which is in a powerful geographic center of Europe.

"China is a deficit nation. She needs raw materials from the other Asian countries and she needs the industrial might of Japan. At a conference in Manila of 16 Asian countries, Japan's spokesman said Japan has had atomic bombs dropped on her cities. Now China has a bomb and Japan is close enough to be a target. The United States must be able to guarantee that China won't use it, or Japan will go over to Peking," Judd warned.

"That's what the war in Vietnam is about. Power, not democracy. And we are the real target of the enemy. We opened up Laos and the Ho Chi Minh Trail to the enemy. We opened up the line of supply that is bringing war materiel that is killing our kids."

"We owe it to our kids in Vietnam to stop the line of supplies that is killing them. We must recognize that we are at war and make a national decision that we have got to prevail there."

Major Move

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN M. MURPHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. MURPHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, the New York Journal-American is one of many newspapers which has lauded the proposal to create a Department of Transportation.

It points out:

With our immense development in transportation by land, air, and water, the complexities have become numerous and varied. Integration is essential to dissolve the major problems and bring method and system to transportation. It is a national interest of highest priority.

Because this editorial is so typical of many that I have read, I offer it to the RECORD, where it may be read in its entirety:

A MAJOR MOVE

President Johnson has taken progressive and logical action in urging Congress to create a Department of Transportation to unify and coordinate the many agencies, activities, and problems associated with the movement of persons and goods. Travel by horseback and stagecoach no longer is the mode. We have become the most mobile country in history.

With our immense development in transportation by land, air, and water, the complexities have become numerous and varied. Integration is essential to dissolve the major

A1388

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

March 10, 1966

problems and bring method and system to transportation. It is a national interest of highest priority.

This is the intent of President Johnson's dramatic and forward-looking proposals. They embrace virtually all types of travel and shipment. And they seek to tie together many Federal organizations that now operate independently of one another though all are concerned with transportation.

Special stress is placed by the President on safety. He is particularly concerned about highway carnage. The Hearst Newspapers, long and continuously active in furthering efforts of reduction of the terrible traffic toll, are glad the President has given heavy emphasis to the need for a determined program toward the significant decrease of this harsh problem.

Mr. Johnson asks \$700 million for a 6-year Federal start in this field. He should get it. He gives industry an opportunity for further development of safety devices. In the event its efforts seem, after 2 years, to be inadequate, Federal standardization would be imposed.

There now exists a confusion of nonstandardization in highway facilities of even such simplicities as signs as one drives from State to State. This item alone illustrates the current lack of and need for coordination.

The emphasis on highway safety is strikingly important at a time when the Nation has been agonized by a death toll of 49,000 in 1 year.

Vietnam: The United States Digs in Hard

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN R. HANSEN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. HANSEN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, more than most conflicts, the struggle in Vietnam is one which has many ramifications—political, military, and economic.

This fact is borne out in an article I read recently in *Business Week*. It makes it clear that—

The Saigon government has recognized that in the long run it can win (against the Vietcong) only by offering the South Vietnamese people an alternative political goal.

It adds:

Rural construction is one way of building such a political alternative.

The article concludes that stability may take a while to establish, but that there are reasons for hope, including signs that political initiative is taking root and that the Vietcong may be weakening.

Since the article deals with an issue of utmost concern, I include it in the RECORD:

[From *Business Week*, Mar. 5, 1966]

Vietnam: THE UNITED STATES DIGS IN HARD

Committed to a complex war that is difficult to win, the United States pours in manpower, materiel, and technicians to keep Vietnam viable.

Limited war may be what the United States officially is waging in the jungles and rice paddies of South Vietnam. But it is a large, limited war: 200,000 soldiers committed to battle, 1,600 helicopters as support, an 8,000-mile pipeline of supplies arriving daily from

the United States, \$12 billion to be spent this year for all of these—and more.

The war has been a long, slow story of escalation, both diplomatically and militarily. Over a decade ago, President Eisenhower proffered aid to the fledgling Government of South Vietnam. Then came the military advisers and special forces sent by President Kennedy. Last year, under President Johnson, the war of guerrilla attacks became a war of open combat, with the full power of the United States—from GI to industrial technician—deployed in a country where it is hard to win a war.

Where does the United States stand today in Vietnam? In a far better position than it did a year ago—but also far from anything called victory.

U.S. troops and their Vietnamese allies hold the initiative from the Mekong Delta to the 17th parallel.

The war is unlikely to expand much beyond its present scope. Constant U.S. bombing is limiting North Vietnamese penetration of the southern highlands.

Both the Government and economy of Vietnam are in more workable shape today than at any time since the assassination of President Ngo Dinh Diem.

At Vung Tau, a onetime French resort on the coast below Saigon, vines with little white flowers run up to the barracks windows. Capt. Le Xuan Mai, director of the training camp for rural construction cadres, stands in the hot sun outside the huge mess hall and tells of his work. Like his students, he has taken a vow of poverty; he wears cheap, black, cotton pajamas, and his eyes burn in a taut face.

"We talk to the students at night," he says. "We teach them legends of their ancestors and explain to them what they mean in terms of the present struggle. The most important thing is to teach them to love the people, to protect them. The cadres must be as dedicated as the Vietcong."

During the day, the trainees learn other things they will need to know when they move into rural villages in 59-man pacification teams: how to handle a Thompson submachinegun, how to root out Vietcong agents among the villagers, how to enlist peasants in civic activities.

ALTERNATIVE

The Vung Tau camp reflects a central fact about the struggle in Vietnam: More than most wars, this is a political war. The South Vietnamese are fighting not only against local guerrillas and North Vietnamese regular troops, but also against a political program for uniting all of Vietnam under Communist rule. The Saigon government has recognized that in the long run it can win only by offering the South Vietnamese people an alternative political goal. "Rural construction" is one way of building such a political alternative.

However, whether rural construction will fare any better than previous village pacification attempts—such as the strategic hamlets of President Ngo Dinh Diem and the "people's action teams" of later governments—remains to be seen. Maj. Gen. Edward G. Lansdale, adviser to Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge on pacification, concedes the limitations of the effort.

"Neither military action nor pacification campaigns will win this one by themselves," he says. "You need a believable and strong political underfooting which we just don't have yet."

WAIT AND SEE

At the moment, though, the political outlook in South Vietnam seems more promising than at any time since the bloody end of Diem's regime in October 1963. The ruling directorate of 10 generals, with Air Vice-Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky as executive, has lasted a record 9 months.

The Buddhists and Catholics, who have brought down governments in the past, currently are weakened by factionalism and seem less able to challenge the government with street demonstrations. Barring unforeseen changes—such as outbursts of popular protest against inflation—both the bonzes of Hue and the priests of Saigon appear to be waiting to see whether the directorate keeps its promise to hold national elections next year.

Long term, the outlook is still cloudy. A few shoots of new political life are appearing, in Saigon and in the provinces, above the surface of general apathy. But as yet there are no convincing signs of political support for the kind of profound social reform that most observers think South Vietnam needs in order to survive.

There are some signs, though, that the political grip of the Vietcong is weakening under the blows of U.S. military power. More Vietcong troops are defecting, and a stream of refugees is fleeing the Communist reign of terror.

I. HOW MUCH ADVICE?

In this mildly encouraging situation, an argument is developing in U.S. official ranks in Saigon as to whether the United States is giving the South Vietnamese too much advice, or not enough, on how they should run their political affairs.

At last month's Honolulu conference, President Johnson pressed Marshal Ky to hold elections and to start some social reforms. Skeptics in Saigon say the elections will never be held—and they point to the fact that Ky has not named the "Democracy Building Consultative Council" that he promised to set up after the new year to draft a constitution and an electoral law.

Passing the buck

Many American officials feel that the United States should press the Saigon government to honor its election pledge. And they would push for other reforms: more aid for the 1 million refugees from the provinces, better treatment of Vietcong defectors to encourage desertions from the Communists, more encouragement for South Vietnam's anti-Communist labor movement.

On the other side of the argument though, some U.S. officials see a danger of killing Vietnamese initiative with too much advice. One such is Lloyd Clyburn, veteran agriculture adviser in the I Corps region in the north. Says Clyburn: "We shouldn't keep a man in the same post out here for more than a couple of years. With the best will in the world, he accumulates too much power. The Vietnamese come to depend on him, to duck the tough decisions."

II. NEW FACES

Meantime, a few stirrings of political initiative here and there offer some encouragement for the future. At least half a dozen of the provincial councils elected last May are asserting some political independence despite their strictly advisory roles.

For example, Phan Quang Dan, chairman of the council for the province of Gia Dinh surrounding Saigon, is pushing land and rezoning reforms. He feels that the 79,000 votes he attracted give him some sort of mandate—and he may have a political future.

Challenge

Another budding political leader is Vo Long Trieu, a French-educated official of the Ministry of Agriculture. Trieu headed a band of indignant students who went to the palace to protest when Ky and the generals toppled the civilian regime last June. Ky invited him in, argued all night about whether and how democracy should be brought to Vietnam. Trieu finally got Ky to let him and about 50 of his student friends take charge of Saigon's Eight Arron-

March 10, 1966

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A1389

dissement, a teeming slum infiltrated by the Vietcong.

Trieu fired those arrondissement officials who were unwilling to forgo traditional payoffs, set up sanitation and health services, launched a cleanup campaign, built new classrooms. Now conditions have improved enough so that the homegrown peace corpsmen are gradually turning the arrondissement back to appointed officials.

Says Trieu, who looks even younger than his 26 years: "We felt we had to do something when challenged by Ky."

Best hope

Then there's Tran Quoc Buu, president of the Vietnamese Confederation of Labor, which he founded in 1952. The CVT was virtually crushed by the Diem regime, but now has 300,000 members. In Da Nang, the fishermen's and deck workers' unions have provided a steady stream of intelligence that has kept the Vietcong out of the city.

Some U.S. officials see Buu's labor movement as the best hope of leading the social revolution they feel is needed to save the country from communism. Says Buu, a soft-spoken man who looks a little like Mao Tse-tung: "The Government still has done nothing for the workers. We will do what we can."

Conceivably, the Buddhists could eventually provide the political direction and the sense of national purpose that South Vietnam needs. They have an effective grassroots organization in some parts of the country, and a group of ambitious leaders among the bonzes of Hue. But some U.S. officials look to the military as the likeliest unifying force. Throughout Vietnam's troubled history, the army has helped hold the country together. At present, the military directorate and the regional corps commanders are divided among themselves, and Ky has had to operate by balancing off rivalries. But he is accumulating power, and it is possible that he may yet emerge as a strong national leader.

III. SNAPPING POINT

Against the prospect for relative political stability and the still modest signs of indigenous political vitality must be stacked the corruption that reaches into high levels of the military regime.

Generals build villas at a time of desperate cement shortage. The wife of one highly placed general is the person to see if you want black market cement. An incompetent and venal Province chief can't be fired because he has got the goods on the region's corps commander.

Premier Ky is considered almost prudishly honest. He has acknowledged the extent of private and public corruption, has threatened to have the culprits shot, and recently set up special courts to try cases of corruption. But he hasn't made much headway.

Apathy

As serious as corruption in high places is the inefficiency of the Government. This is due partly to low pay and lack of incentives for civil servants, partly to the administrative inexperience of the ruling generals. But at bottom, the Government's inefficiency stems from the same apathy that pervades the mass of the Vietnamese people. This, in turn, is at least partly a result of a rigid social structure that makes it difficult for the poor to rise, or the rich to fall.

Both American and Vietnamese officials worry about the political impact of the massive U.S. presence. On balance, though, American soldiers appear to be more welcomed than resented by the Vietnamese.

How near?

In all this, what gives some encouragement to both American and Vietnamese officials is not so much a political improvement on the Saigon government's side as

an apparent weakening on the other side. Vietcong defections have been running well over 1,000 a month for the past 6 months—more than twice the average of a year ago. More important than their numbers is the story they are telling.

One in four of the defectors now say they are coming over because of their conviction that the Vietcong is losing. A year ago, virtually none expressed this kind of defeatism. Nearly all the defectors confess to terror of U.S. air power, artillery, and armor. They all complain of hunger and fatigue, disease, increasing brutality by Vietcong officers toward their own men and toward civilians. Many are shocked by brutal Vietcong recruiting tactics and crushing taxation of civilians.

One U.S. intelligence officer engaged in interrogating defectors and prisoners of war puts it this way: "These people may be getting close to the snapping point. We're driving them hard. Once they snap they could unravel fast."

Pittsburgh Institute To Focus on Urban Transit

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MOORHEAD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, the Housing Subcommittee of the House Committee and Banking and Currency is now finishing its second of 3 weeks of hearings on the demonstration cities bill. In addition to its slum and social renewal features, it would also extend the mass transit program enacted 2 years ago. Congressmen THOMAS L. ASHLEY, HENRY S. REUSS, and I are proposing, as an amendment to the pending bill, an expedited program for research, development and demonstration of new systems of urban transport. This amendment looks toward a breakthrough in this field within 5 years.

On Thursday, March 17, Dr. James P. Romualdi, director of the newly established Transportation Research Institute at Carnegie Tech in Pittsburgh, and his associate director, Dr. Thomas E. Stelson, will testify before the Housing subcommittee. It is our hope that the transportation research institute will become truly national in scope and will be able to make its findings available to all the great urban centers which have such great need for facilities to move people rapidly and safely within urban areas.

Under leave to extend my remarks I insert a recent KDKA radio and television editorial on the institute at this point in the record, along with biographies of Dr. Romualdi and Dr. Stelson.

[KDKA editorial]

NEW SCHOOL OF THOUGHT

An important step has been taken to give Pittsburgh the leadership of the transit industry in the United States. A transit institute, something we advocated several months ago, is being established at Carnegie Institute of Technology. This should pay big dividends for our city far into the future.

The new facility will be called the Transportation Research Institute. Dr. H. Guy-

ford Stever, president of Carnegie Tech, made the announcement at the close of the First International Conference on Urban Transportation, which was held here in Pittsburgh. Dr. Stever says the institute is being established with the help of a \$300,000 grant from financier Richard K. Mellon. It will be headed by Dr. James P. Romualdi, professor of civil engineering at Tech. Dr. Thomas E. Stelson, head of civil engineering, and Dr. Milton Shaw, head of mechanical engineering, will be associate directors.

As explained by Dr. Stever, the institute will have four purposes. First, to carry out transportation research for Government and industry. Second, to organize conferences and seminars in which industry leaders can exchange ideas and information. Third, to develop an education program in transportation at the graduate level at Tech. And fourth, to advance education and contribute to scientific knowledge in the field of transportation.

Dr. Stever says the immediate concern of the institute will be rapid transit and high-speed rail transportation between cities. Within 5 years, he expects the institute to be working with a \$1 million yearly budget.

A research and education institute of this kind has been badly needed in the transportation industry, and it is to Pittsburgh's great credit that it will be located here. You can be sure that the institute will be working closely with the many Pittsburgh companies that are involved in the fast-growing rapid transit industry.

Together, they can develop a pool of scientific knowledge and technical skill that can give this city a commanding position in the transit industry. This leadership is certain to pay off with more jobs, and a more stable economy, in the years to come.

BIOGRAPHY OF DR. JAMES P. ROMUALDI

Dr. James P. Romualdi, director of the newly established transportation research institute at Carnegie Tech, is a professor in the department of civil engineering.

He served as a contributor on the special transportation task group at Tech which prepared the keystone corridor transportation study for the Department of Commerce of Pennsylvania.

His additional interests are in the fields of fracture mechanics, applied mechanics and structural engineering.

Dr. Romualdi's research on the use of closely spaced lengths of wire mixed with concrete may lead to radical changes in the future applications and shapes of concrete structures.

Concrete mixed with particles of wire eliminates the need for iron reinforcing rods and could be used in the construction of roads and buildings and even for sculptured pieces.

The particle-mixed-concrete was recently used by Dr. Romualdi in collaboration with Prof. Kent Bloomer, another Tech faculty member in creating a sculptured bas-relief. The concrete, in combination with styrofoam and fiberglass, cut down on the weight of the design. The use of the mixture in an art form has created interest among architects and engineers.

Dr. Romualdi has written numerous articles and has presented several papers abroad. He has been engaged in private consulting work and has done research for the Navy. All of his degrees were earned at Tech.

BIOGRAPHY OF DR. THOMAS E. STELSON

Dr. Thomas E. Stelson, associate director of the newly established transportation research institute at Carnegie Tech, is also ALCOA professor and head of the department of civil engineering.

He served as a codirector of the keystone corridor transportation study prepared for the Department of Commerce of Pennsyl-

A1390

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

March 10, 1966

vania by a special transportation task group at Tech.

Dr. Stelson is author of "Comments on the Evolving Metropolis and New Technology," planning the urban community published in 1960. His article "Education for Oblivion," written in 1961, was a searing condemnation of engineers who allow themselves to become obsolete. The article has since been widely reprinted and quoted.

His approach to civil engineering encompasses the study of blood flow and foam which is expected to contribute to such diverse enterprises as pipeline transportation of coal, the treatment of circulatory diseases and the pumping of foodstuffs along assembly lines and into jars.

Shortly after Professor Stelson became head of his department at age 30, Dr. J. C. Warner, then the president of Carnegie Tech, said he was "one of the most brilliant young engineering scientists we've seen in a long while."

Dr. Stelson earned all of his degrees at Tech. He is a member of numerous scientific and professional societies. His major areas of interest are in the fields of fluid mechanics, hydraulics, foundation engineering, soil mechanics, and solid mechanics.

The Seventh Anniversary of the Passage of Legislation in the House of Representatives Bringing Statehood to Hawaii

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JAMES G. FULTON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this is a joyous occasion for celebration. Seven years ago today the U.S. House of Representatives passed legislation that gave statehood to Hawaii. We in the House of Representatives recall that historic event with true pride. Congress gave not only Hawaii statehood, but to the valiant people of Hawaii the full rights of U.S. citizenship in perpetuity.

The other 49 States, which were in existence at that time, gained immeasurably by the admission of Hawaii into our Union. During these ensuing 7 years a closer relationship has grown between us, and the prosperity, security, and happiness that was sought by this legislation have become a reality.

The State of Hawaii has lived up to the expectations that she would do her part to make this Union stronger. She has added scenic beauty to our boundaries, and her people have been more than enthusiastic in demonstrating true patriotism.

By making Hawaii a State, Congress advanced three steps in our U.S. national progress. These three steps are:

First, we have bolstered Hawaii's and our U.S. defense, by Hawaii being a full sister State, instead of a U.S. territory or possession in the Pacific.

Second, Congress has made Hawaii a center where the people of the Pacific could study and learn our best American traditions. Hawaii by its wonderful

progress, has been a showcase of American democracy in the Pacific. This is a fine encouragement for the future for all Pacific peoples, and all colonial peoples everywhere.

Third, Congress and the State of Hawaii have demonstrated dramatically that the United States both cherishes and practices the democratic ideal that her citizens stand equal before the law regardless of color and creed or national origin.

The example of the State of Hawaii shines in the Pacific for half the world's people to see and to compare with the empty promises of equality held out by totalitarian states.

In peace and in war, Hawaii's citizens have proved the worth of their patriotism and Americanism. Hawaii has an experienced and intelligent electorate. It has responsible citizens devoted to their government as an average of more than 85 percent of the registered voters exercise their right to vote.

Since 1840 Hawaii has had a functioning, orderly government patterned on a constitutional form. Its State constitution, ratified in 1950, has been ample evidence of Hawaii's political maturity and capacity to conduct its affairs as an American State.

A public school system was established in Hawaii as early as 1840 and many of the children of western pioneers were sent there for their education. A congressional committee in 1951 found that—

The public school system of Hawaii is generally recognized as among the best in the United States.

The sparkling sunshine and wholesome outdoor life that are the prime attractions of Hawaii's semitropical living help the State achieve a notable health record.

Fortunately, Hawaii wanted statehood. In 1954 its citizens presented a dramatic testimonial. In a historic petition to Congress from Hawaii's citizens, they asked for statehood. Approximately 116,000 signatures had been affixed within a few days. The giant roll was 6 feet wide, about a mile long, and was one of the largest petitions received in the history of the U.S. Congress. It transmitted the determination and desire of Hawaii's citizens to be granted the statehood status they had earned. For over half a century, the residents of Hawaii had lived as Americans, worked as Americans, and fought and died as Americans.

With the passage of statehood legislation the people of Hawaii are now given the true dignity of American citizenship, with all accompanying rights and privileges, one of the most valued possessions in the world today.

Never was a U.S. territory more ready for statehood. Never have people been more willing and able to assume all the rights and responsibilities of a State in our Union.

We rejoice today that Hawaii is such a success story that it more than fulfills the predictions of those of us who supported and worked for Hawaii statehood. We supporters look back with pride on the action that was taken in this House 7 years ago.

To the people of Hawaii we extend our continued loyal friendship and continuing hearty welcome. We give our heartfelt thanks for their cooperation, friendship, and willingness to stand with the united citizens of our good United States, for progress and the security of all of us.

Local Law Enforcement: Neglected and Forgotten by This Society

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. AL ULLMAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 10, 1966

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, Dr. John J. Mirich, chairman of the Department of Law Enforcement of Treasure Valley Community College is known for his work in the field of improving the quality of local law enforcement agencies.

I would like to insert Dr. Mirich's latest article on the subject:

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT: NEGLECTED AND FORGOTTEN BY THIS SOCIETY

(By Dr. John J. Mirich, chairman, Department of Law Enforcement, Treasure Valley Community College, Ontario, Oreg.)

Probably one of the most important, and most neglected, vocations in need of professional education, training, and professional status in this social order is local law enforcement: that is, our city, county, and State police.

For too long local law enforcement has been forced to recruit its manpower from the ranks of the professionally uneducated and untrained due in part to public disinterest and neglect. For too many years the local police officer has been negatively stereotyped in this society. This stereotyping has served to discourage our educated and otherwise qualified young men from seeking police careers; it has tended to encourage law officers to develop the theory that they "hang together or hang separately" against most public criticism and police reforms; it has solidified the belief in the average citizen's mind that law enforcement officers seek police positions when they are vocationally unfit for anything else; and most seriously, this stereotyping is one of the basic reasons that law enforcement is lagging professionally at least 25 years behind its sister social agencies of law interpretation, parole, probation, and others.

The typical policeman has been presented as a large, paunchy-giant who is flat-footed, uncouth, and uneducated. He is thought to become quite violent when someone violates one of "his laws" in "his town". He has been portrayed as a combination of a physical Samson, an intellectual midget, and an emotional cripple. Small wonder then that this negative stereotype has stabilized in the average citizen's mind the belief that the policeman is to be either tolerated, disregarded, or even avoided in that he occupies a social position somewhere between the law abiding and the criminal elements of the order.

The total blame for local law enforcement's position far behind the acceptable professions cannot be said to rest entirely with the public, however. Local law enforcement agencies themselves are also at fault. Most local police agencies nationally have not seen fit to inform the public of the duties and responsibilities of the local officer; the vast majority of them have not car-